

INCIDENTS ABOUT TOWN.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST HERE AND THERE.

At the meeting of the Board Road an expenditure of \$1,800 was reported for repairs of Washington, Springfield and Bloomfield avenues. The matter of having all agreements made by contractors reduced to writing, so that they could be held responsible, was favorably considered by the Board. It was decided to ask the Board of Freeholders for \$500 and for permission to clear the sand from under the Park avenue bridge near Grove street, East Orange.

Quite a number of entries have been made from Bloomfield for the Montclair Athletic club games, which take place on Monday, July 5 at their grounds on Myrtle corner of Mountain avenue. They are as follows: Fred D. Hupp, Sammie run; M. Person, throwing the ball; putting the shot; throwing the hammer; hammer, standing and running on all ways; Walter Longstregh, riding the quarter; half mile run; and Walter Morris, the high jump.

Another meeting was held in the hall over Mr. E. Wilde's store, Wednesday evening, to take measures for the formation of an order of the American Legion of Honor. Dr. Burt of Newark was present, and stated the object of the organization. The roll for membership was signed by a few of those present, and it was decided to hold another meeting soon.

Mr. Frederick M. Davis, who is a member of the junior class at Princeton College, and who has been at home since the college was closed, has gone to Princeton to attend lectures connected with the Princeton of which he is the business manager. They will occupy a number of the first week in July.

A number of citizens have signed an agreement to pay a certain sum of money each week to Mr. Peter M. Kennet, who has the streets and corners sprinkled. He has a horse and a few more automobiles and as the expense is only slight he should not have to wait long before he secures them.

Superintendent of Schools Davis has been in Princeton since the week with Mr. E. Wilde. He was examined for the academic department and Mr. Henry M. Black of Burlington County, who has been a pupil of Mr. Davis during the past year. He was examined for the scientific department.

Strawberries have come out of the market. They are very good and are being sold at a low price. There is a large crop of them in the market and they are very good.

Amusement of the Bloomfield Veterans Association was held at the Free Press hall on Monday evening. There were about 100 present and the evening was very enjoyable.

Tax Assessors have received all the taxes for the year. They are now ready to be paid. The taxes are very low and the people are very satisfied.

Rev. Mr. F. W. Taylor, of New York, is in town. He is a very good man and is very popular. He is now in town for a few days and is very busy.

The common is full of the first President. There are many of them in the market and they are very good. They are now being sold at a low price.

A little son of Mr. Barnes, of Montclair, was taken to the hospital. He is now recovering and is very well. He is now being sold at a low price.

Miss Jennie E. Bart, of Bloomfield, who has been a pupil of Mr. Davis, is now in Princeton. She is now being sold at a low price.

The school of Mr. Davis is now in session. There are many pupils and the school is very good. They are now being sold at a low price.

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SPENCER IN THE COLLEGE.

Dr. Leonard Bacon takes up, in this week's Independent, the question lately mooted at Yale College, as to whether the use of Herbert Spencer's book on Sociology should be permitted in the college. He says:

There has been, of late, some inquiry whether Spencer's 'Study of Sociology' is a good text book to be studied and recited by an undergraduate class in college. Having examined the book in reference to that question, and without a sense of some responsibility in the matter, I am convinced that it is not a good book for the use in question, whatever may be its merits in other respects.

Among several other reasons for this conclusion he gives the following:

'Sociology, as represented in this book, is ignorant of any essential and abiding distinction between right and wrong. The young man who studies this book—unless he has been already trained in habits of virtuous self-control and is imbued with that fear of God which is the beginning of wisdom—will be in danger of becoming entangled in the snares of a philosophy which makes its disciples feel that all the prohibitions of the Decalogue and all the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount have only a transient validity at the most, and will be of no account in a more advanced evolution of society. No young man will become more manly by learning and believing that all remorse, all conscience, all notions of duty and responsibility, all moral sentiments and moral relations are only incidents of that continuous reprobation of matter and motion which is going on universally.'

WRONG THINKING.

In the *Christianian Weekly* the Rev. W. F. Fawcett, D. D. writes upon the subject 'Wrong Thinking.' He thus develops the truth that the spontaneous action in sudden emergency shows the real character of a person.

'It is sometimes said that individuals speak and act without thinking. This is true only in the sense of not thinking rightly, acting from selfish impulses. How much of evil doing in the world results from this species of thoughtlessness, which really is not the absence of all thought, but a wrong thinking, an utterly insufficient course of a wrong action to what it was that should be done. It is thoughtlessness, not thoughtlessness, but a wrong thinking, an utterly insufficient course of a wrong action to what it was that should be done. It is thoughtlessness, not thoughtlessness, but a wrong thinking, an utterly insufficient course of a wrong action to what it was that should be done.'

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A SKETCH OF GEORGE ELIOT.

HER NOVELS HISTORICALLY REVIEWED.

BY ROBERT E. FRANKLIN.

UNTIL NEARLY FORTY A STUDENT OF DRY METAPHYSICS—THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HER WRITINGS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—HER GREAT LABOR UPON THEM.

Mrs. Annie Evans was born in Warwickshire, in the neighborhood of Coventry, not far from the Newdigates of that county. On the influence upon her writing of the part of England which she knows the best, there is no need to dwell. Scott is not more distinctively on the borders of Devon, than she of the Midlands. Her genius is the reverse of cosmopolitan, and her strength, lessons of the future she goes from home. It is always a happy accident for a novelist—though probably the reverse is true of the poet—when his genius is localized. Provincial life, as nobody knew better than Balzac himself, is of necessity more intense in its expression, deeper in its roots, at once more full of self and more enlivened by limits and circumstance, more characteristic altogether, and more open to thorough, personal and sympathetic study than the life of great cities can possibly be, which no one had, not even Balzac's own, has ever been large enough to hold.

Her period of culture began early, and has never been broken. When first in London, she lived in the Strand, over the place of business of Dr. Chapman, the founder of *The Westminster Review*, to which she afterward became a frequent contributor. Partly as a cause, partly as a consequence, of her connection with *The Westminster*, she became one of the set of Postivist thinkers who accompanied Mr. John Stuart Mill as far as he led them, or followed them. That this student of hard science and arid metaphysics should afterward become a great exponent of the world of human emotion and passion in their most direct and simple forms seemed of all things the most unlikely, nor were her studies in art and language of the kind to lead her out of the line which she had seemingly chosen for her own. Her first published work was a translation of Strauss' *Leben Jesu* ('Life of Jesus'), which appeared in 1846, when she was therefore about twenty-six years old. Her translation of Feuerbach's 'Essence of Christianity' appeared in 1853.

Up to the age of nearly forty, therefore, Mary Ann Evans gave little sign—save, perhaps, to the one or two who knew her best—of becoming more than a highly accomplished, fairly learned, and exceedingly in distressing literary lady whose mission was to assimilate and reproduce the thoughts of other minds, with a not very attractive preference for the supremacy of pure reason and for the extreme of theoretical liberty to which pure reason leads those who accept its dogmas without question. But in 1854 appeared those 'Scenes of Clerical Life' which, so soon as the light of 'Adam Bede' was turned upon them next year, became recognized as the more than ample promise of what was to follow. It is very hard to connect them with the student of advanced German theology.

Has it ever been noticed, by the way, how while poetry, painting and music belong to youth, the art of fiction seems naturally to belong to middle and even to old age? It is Thackeray was nearer forty than thirty his name was practically unknown. Waverley did not appear till Scott was fifty-three; Richardson did not become an author till he was fifty-one. Defoe did not write his first novel till he was fifty-eight years of age. 'Adam Bede' was not finished till its author was sixty-seven. George Eliot has no exception to the rule, and, like the homines in the table, her works have been felt and their production slow—she has written, till seven novels during her career of twenty-one years (1846-1866). The *Middlemarch* wherein depth of tragedy is equalled by an equally original humor which compels the most hopelessly coarse and common men and women to become great studies of human nature in spite of themselves. People who waste their wits in making comparisons disputed over the comparative merits of 'Adam Bede' and 'The Mill on the Floss' on the whole, perhaps the general verdict goes for the former. Miss Martineau is the crown and pinnacle of her 'first period'—to use a common and useful critical phrase. For 'Romola' belongs to a distinctly new departure. It was, we believe, refused by Messrs. Blackwood on the ground that, in spite of her name, it was not likely to prove successful—a judgment which must have been arrived at unwillingly, and on very strong critical grounds, and which the popular estimation in which it is held has justified, on the whole, though some, who are by no means the worst judges of great works, put 'Romola' first among George Eliot's novels. But it is not known and loved as 'Adam Bede' and 'Silas Marner' are, and is a favorite among her most critical rather than among her warmest and truest admirers. It reads as if thought out rather than felt out, and is full of self-conscious purpose, it belongs to the author's 'second period,' in which George Eliot the portrait painter of natural life becomes more or less subordinate to George Eliot the learner and teacher. After 'Felix Holt' five years passed without a new novel—that is to say, till the production of 'Middlemarch' in eight parts during the years 1871-72. This marvelous contribution to the *commedia humana*, this compressed library of human nature, belongs to what we have called her second period, but is pointed upon her earliest and most congenial background, and reproduces all that is best in her first manner, as a summer afternoon is a continuation and fulfillment of the morning.

Another four years passed before the publication of 'Daniel Deronda'—a work belonging entirely to that second period which commenced with 'Romola.' 'Financial success—literary failure,' was the verdict passed upon it at the time by some who thought it sound criticism to condemn 'Daniel Deronda' because it was not 'Adam Bede.' We believe, however, that as time goes on the reputation of 'Daniel Deronda'

will be found to grow, though it would require a long and special criticism to say why. Many have already accepted *Deronda* as the studies of the war between the lives and the souls of women. But no doubt the novelist thought, after her manner, much more of her book than of her readers. *Deronda*, the Jew, went over their heads, and *Deronda* was just as hard to understand as real men and women are.

So far as the outer world is concerned, this record of her work is that of her life also. Her method of workmanship is very much what might be expected. The long years which divide her books from one another have been spent in elaborate and exhaustive planning and thinking, and, if needful, in collection of all material for them, could possibly be available. When she works it is a kind of slow heat—a daily work represents but a minimum of 'copy,' and every word is thought over. She feels the strain in body and mind, to the point of physical pain, and of the need for complete repose when a work is out of her hands. Genius with her, means victory; but only after battle.

She has never been one of the common house of literary society. From George Eliot, who had, while he lived, the constant and counsel of one of the most brilliant critics and men of letters of our time, though some may doubt how far her association with him was beneficial to the special nature of his intellectual effect till his culmination in many portions of 'Daniel Deronda.' Private and domestic topics are not within the scope of a critical biography. But the Sunday afternoon at the house of George Eliot in St. John's Wood have become a part of the literary history of London, which must needs be mentioned in connection with her position in the world of letters.

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